REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,735.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the 1 inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "COMMILLA," 872 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, on SATURDAY, the 10th Feb. 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras Callingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "EUPHRATES" 867 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on FRIDAY, the 9th February, 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 135 H.P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 6th February 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. "EUPHRATES," 867 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th February 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines. Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail.* For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE fine Steamship GUY MANNERING, 2,872 Tons, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior first-class accommodation, and is fitted ith every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

THE RATE OF PASSAGE is

1st Class to Liverpool .....Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on Board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL, & Co., Agents,
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

Bombay, 30th January 1877. Passenger Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. INDIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, and will be followed by the MACEDONIA on WEDNESDAY, the 28th idem.

Rates of Passage Money.

1st Class to NAPLES.....Rs. 400.
2nd do. LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their Cabin Baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME and Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th January 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 1877

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S. SURAT	2141	530	G. C. Burne	12th Feb.
— TEHERAN	2586	400	A. H. Johnson	19th do.
S. CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. D-ndas	26th do.
— VENETIA	2736	450	E. Ashdown	6th March.
S. PEKIN	2777	600	W. Woolcott	12th do.
— SUMATRA	2493	450	C. Anderson	19th do.
S. MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	J. Orman	2nd April.
S. MIRZAPORE	2761	600	A. Parish	9th do.
— SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood	16th do.
S. MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NUBIA	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3093	500	W. Stewart	7th May.
— THIBET	2891	400	G. F. Oates	14th do.
S. SURAT	2141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 6th Feb, 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, (2,621 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 3rd February 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 23rd Jan. 1877. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle).

	Tons.	H. P.	
BAGALORE	2063	500	Capt G. N. Hector 3rd March at 3 P. M
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead 31st March at 3 P. M.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 27th January 1877. Superintendent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer ETTORE, 3,800 Tons, and 400 H.P. will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 5th February 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

This steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

S. S. MEMPI,	2,680 Tons,	250 H.P.	on the 28th February 1877.
S. S. CASTORE,	2,720 do.	250 do. do.	21st March „
S. S. ACHILLE,	3,800 do.	400 do. do.	10th April „
A Passenger Steamer			do. 10th May „

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 25th January 1877.

THE S.S. DROMEDARY WILL PLY from the 15th December 1876 between BHAVNAGAR and SURAT, touching at GOGO. Will leave BHAVNAGAR every MONDAY and RIDAY, and SURAT every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. FARES.—1st Class, Rs. 6 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 3 ; 3rd Class, Rs. 2.

Agents, Bhavnagar—CUSTOMS OFFICER.
„ Surat—RATILAL PURMANANDASS, Gopipura.
„ Gogo—DAJIBHAI PURMANUNDASS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,

CAPT. KENNETH HORE.

THE above Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, positively.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 30th January 1877. Agents.

SALE OF WRECK—On account of whom it may concern, there will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on THURSDAY, the 15th February, the Hull, Machinery and Cargo of the Steamer DACCA, of 2,049 Tons and 300 H. P., as the vessel lies on the Santipilly rocks, near Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co. (Limited)
ombay, 31st January 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, etc., etc.

7 cases colored prints.
4 „ colored scarfs 7 by 44.
1 „ silk border Dhooties.

On account of whom it may concern.
4 Bales oil damaged grey T cloth.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COMERCARRY ROW.

On WEDNESDAY the 28th inst., at 4 P.M. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the undermentioned premises by order of Mr. Casumbhoy Dhurumsey, Trustee to the estate of the late Thavur Moolanee.

All that piece or parcel of Pazeedaree land or ground with adjoined huts, situate on the west side of the passage leading to Comercarry row in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 99, and measuring about 839 square yards, and bounded on the west by the properties of Peerbhoy Assur, Rajee Premjee, Kesowjee Jadowjee, and others, on the east by the properties of Dhurmsee Premjabhoy and others, on the North by a vacant ground of the late Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, and on the south by the property of Heeroojee Nagoojee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Tyebjee and Sayani, solicitors for the said Mr. Casumbhoy Dhurumsee in Forbes Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLINGS AND RAILWAY KEYS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th February, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, for account of the Underwriters.

83 Teak Squares.
120 Pieces Teak Scantlings.
4732 „ Railway Keys.
Saved from the wreck of the "Monarch."

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, carriages, valuable jewellery, &c., at the Rose Cottage, No. 29, Middle Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 10th day of February, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Rose Cottage, Middle Colaba, the handsome household furniture, carriages, jewellery, &c., of D. R. Colah, Esq., proceeding up-country.

Full particulars will appear to-morrow.

Catalogues will be ready to-day and the above will be on view to-morrow.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 17th day of February, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the property of a gentleman.

1 Semigrand Piano.
1 Large Aviary bird cage.
1 Large Blackwood Round Table an 12 Book Shelves.
1 Silver hilted sword, and about 200 valuable reading books, of which catalogues shall be published and which shall be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

A few hand-sewing machines from the Beck with Sewing Machine Company. CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1877.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, from the 12th February until 30th May, LARGE AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS on the Top Floor of Apollo House, Fort, (over Co-operative Stores.) For Rent and particulars, apply to Mr C. A. LANGLEY, Apollo House, Fort Bombay.

MATHERAN.

THE BUNGALOWS TO LET for HOT SEASON, known as follows :—

ROZARIO'S HOUSE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation : 2 Bedrooms, 2 Dressing-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.

WADIA LODGE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation : 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one

WALKER'S COTTAGE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation : 2 Bed-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.

CAMA COTTAGE. Rent Rs. 450. Accommodation : 2 Bed-rooms 2 Dressing-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Sitting and Dining-rooms.

THE KEEPSAKE. Rent Rs. 300. Accommodation : 1 Bed room, 2 Bath-rooms and 1 Sitting-room.

THE FOLLY, an excellent Upstair BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 1,000 per year in advance. Accommodation : 4 Bed-rooms and 4 Bath-rooms ; up-stairs : 2 Bed-rooms and 2 Bath-rooms, besides Sitting and Dining-rooms Downstairs.

Apply to

J. C. PINTO,
Proprietor Alexandra Hotel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.

BENEFIT
OF
MR. MICHAEL COMERFORD,
STAGE MANAGER OF THE
STAR COMPANY,
AND LATE OF
LEWIS'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
FIRST TIME
Of the admired Two-Act Comedy,
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME,
And the Drama by J. Maddison Morton, Esq.,
A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3 ; Stalls, Rs. 2 ; Gallery, Rs. 1.
PIT, EIGHT ANNAS.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.
Carriages at 11.

LOST, a FOX-TERRIER BITCH PUPPY, about 6 months old, White with Black Spots and Ran over Right Eye. Whoever brings the same to R. NICHOLSON'S Tents, Apollo Reclamation, will be REWARDED.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. ZERBINO, Captain S. Dewdney, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No Claim for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

H. F. SOARES & Co.,
Agents S. S. Zerbino.

NOTICE.—The MATERIALS of certain CHAWLS, situated at Parell between the two Railways, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, the 19th February 1877, at 2 P. M., at the Collector's Office, New Secretariat.

Terms of sale can be learnt on application to

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 3rd February 1877.

THE MAZAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of February 1877, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Accounts of the Company made up to 30th June 1876.

II. To appoint Directors.

III To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to 15th February 1877 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE.
Bombay, 5th February 1877. Agent.

DR. KIRBY'S COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

CONTAINING Pure Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Nux Vomica. Given for loss of Nerve Power, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Melancholia, Nervous Prostration from overwork, loss of Virile power and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion.

Price for Cash only..... Re. 1 14

M. B. MADON & Co,
DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
40, Baharkote, Bombay.

DANISH BUTTER.
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. Tin, Cash Rs. 1-6.
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

REAL MOCHA COFFEE,
roasted in closed cylinders to preserve the fine aroma of the berry and packed in hermetically sealed tins, containing 1 lb. per tin, Cash, Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

SPRATI'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.
The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted
DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
¼ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description.
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

REDUCED PRICES.
Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO ;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND.
Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of any or all of the undermentioned MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER :—

Squared Logs	1,500 Tons.
Scantlings	500 Tons.
Boards	850 Tons.
Brake Blocks	5,150 No.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, with particulars of delivery for each description, may be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned, where also will be exhibited Templets of the Brake Blocks.

Sealed Tenders "Endorsed," will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon on SATURDAY, the 24th February next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay, 24th January 1877.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, A TRAINED CAVALRY CHARGER, Bay Arab, 7 years, showy action in Saddle and Harness. Price Rs. 750. Address "H.K." care *Bombay Gazette*.

J. & W. TOLLEY'S D. B. SHOT GUNS, Single and Double EXPRESS RIFLES. Apply to N. V. CURRANEE & Co., opposite the Custom House.

FLAT and STEEPLECHASE SADDLES, and all A. DAVIS' SADDLERY, etc., FOR SALE. Apply to A. S. AREUBEN, 32, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, CLARET St. JULIEN, Quarts Rs. 15-8 ; Pints, Rs. 8-8 per dozen. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c. apply at this Office.

FOR SALE, large open CARRIAGE, HARNESS and pair of WALERS—one Horse a Charger. Price Rs. 1,600. Apply 6, MARINE LINES.

PERFUMERY from L. T. PIVER, Paris.—Just received, a supply of the most popular kinds in various size bottles. Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an ENGLISH NURSE to accompany a Lady and two Children to Ports mouth in the Troopship Crocodile, leaving Bombay on 13th instant. Apply to Mrs. Horsos, Victoria Hotel, Esplanade.

G. I. P. RAILWAY—WANTED, a NATIVE SURVEYOR competent to make Surveys and take Levels. Salary Rupees 100 per month. Apply to CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Elphinstone Circle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
JEWELLERS, &c,

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

The wide and varied nature of the Company's business, combined with a large capital, enables the management to offer an extent of selection at prices which no House CONFINING THEIR TRANSACTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT can compete with.

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of elegant designs, Rs. 60, 70, 75, 85, 100 to 1,000.

BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants, from Rs. 30, 50, 55, 70, 80, 90, 100 to 300.

EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled, Rs. 10, 15, 20, 30, 40 to 300.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS ;
Worked Gold or Jewelled, Rs. 120 to 650.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS ;
Rs. 60 to 500.

LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs, each at Rs. 22, 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 120, 125, 130, 140, 160, 170, 180 and 200.

LOCKET NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs ; in cases complete, at Rs. 45, 50, 54, 60, 80, 90, 100, 180, 200, 250 and 300.

NECK CHAINS,
For suspension of Lockets, at Rs. 25, 30, 32, 35, 40 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, 112, 120, 125 and 130

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert, in the newest Designs. Rs. 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 150 to 250.

CHARMS FOR THE WATCH CHAIN,
various and curious, from Rs. 5 upwards.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES ;
Spiral Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome patterns Rs. 14, 20, 25, 28, 30 to 120.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.
Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment, Rs. 18, 20, 25, 30, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 140, 150 180, 200, 225, 250, 270 and 300.

"ENGAGED" RING,
At Rs. 40, 45, 50, 56, 65, 70, 80, 90, 100, 115, 130, 135 and 150

"GUARD" RINGS,
Rs. 10, 11, 12, 13-8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24 and 25.

WEDDING RINGS,
"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
At Rs. 12, 16, 18 and 20.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ; Rs. 18 to 2,000.

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three, at Rs. 15, 18, 20, 25, 27, 30, 40, 45, 65, 75, 80, 90, 135, 150, 250, 270 and 300.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
At each Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 9, and 10.

SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ; at per pair, Rs. 16, 18, 22-8, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 36 and 40.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
In Morocco cases, containing each 1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links, at Rs. 45, 50, 56, 58, 65, 70, 80, and 90.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled, Rs. 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 1,000.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns, Rs. 20 to 100.

MOURNING JEWELLERY,
Studs, Bracelets, Necklets, &c.

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☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 5TH FEB. 1877.

We have no fresh Cotton Market advices from Home to-day, but Reuter's closing telegram of Saturday gives some further detailed information which we have not already noticed.

The London General Produce Markets on Saturday were unchanged, with the exception of Linseed, which has declined 9d. per quarter, both in Bombay and Calcutta descriptions.

Enfaced Rupee Paper is higher since Thursday, Fours having advanced from 89 to 90¾; Fours-and-a-half from 89 to 90¾; and Fives-and-a-half from 92¼ to 92¾. In Indian Bank shares the weekly quotations show a decline of £1 in Oriental and £2-10 in Hong Kong and Shanghai; Chartered|Mercantile are £1 higher and Chartered unchanged.

A further withdrawal of £50,000 from the Bank of England for France is advised, making £500,000 since last return.

Bar Silver in London is quoted by Reuter at 57¾d., an apparent advance of ¼d. per oz., but from what we can learn this is sellers' not buyers price.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday is very favourable, the following being the changes :—

Government Balance at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	2,73,391
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,,	2,42,622
Deposits	Inc.	,,	36,43,038
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	66,570
Loans	Inc.	,,	5,19,923
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	9,37,521
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	54,44,297

After the previous heavy withdrawals we were prepared for some improvement in this week's return, but the alterations are much greater than were generally expected. The chief feature is the large increase in Deposits, but the reduction in Loans and Discounts is also considerable, and it is very evident that so far at least as the Exchange Banks are concerned there is no scarcity of money. With the Bank of Bengal still one per cent. higher, it is scarcely probable that the Directors of the Bank of Bombay will be inclined to make any reduction in their rates of discount just at the commencement of the busy season, but the above figures go a long way to confirm the anticipations we have lately expressed, that we have seen the dearest point of money for a time if not for the rest of the season. A great deal of course depends on the action of Government, and we see that one of the Calcutta papers asserts that the Secretary of State has intimated his intention of maintaining the reduction in Council drafts to one-half of the former amount, throughout this and next month, leaving future drawings to be afterwards arranged. Notwithstanding the semi-official style in which this announcement is put forward, we are inclined to receive it with some reserve, but even if this policy is adopted, we are by no means certain that the ultimate effect will be to enhance exchange. As we have already pointed out, a suspension of Council drawings in whole or part means a corresponding relief to the Money Market here, and with trade requirements so fully anticipated as they are at present, the diminished means of remittance will not be very severely felt.

Sterling Exchange this morning opened quiet at Saturday's closing rates, but the feeling be came much weaker as the day advanced, and in the afternoon when the favourable character of the Bank of Bombay return became known a drop of ¼d. took place in Bank Bills and 1 16d. in Private Paper. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10 1-16d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10¾d.	,,
Credits, ,, ,,	1s. 10⅝d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 10⅝d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and we still quote demand at 3 16d. premium ; 60 days' sight 9⅜.

Government Paper is quiet and unchanged : Fours, Rs. 98 ; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 98½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 100¾.

The Share Market continues quiet with but a moderate business doing and few fluctuations in prices. Bank of Bombays are quoted at 38½ per cent. premium ex-dividend equivalent to an improvement of ¼ per cent. Land Companies are unchanged as also are Press shares, and Spinning and Weaving shares are not more than steady, the only changes being an advance of Rs. 5 in Hindustan, Manockjee Petit and Oriental, and Rs. 10 in Mazagon.

Cotton to-day has been extremely dull with a further decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Even at this, however, there are not many buyers, to-day's advices from Liverpool being expected to showincreased dulness owing to Saturday's heavy receipts at the American ports. Some little anxiety has been shown to ascertain whether yesterday's rain had travelled up-country, but from what we can gather there has been no fall except a shower at Broach. Saturday's receipts from up-country were 2,964 bales, making 6,864 bales for the two days. We now quote :—

Best Hingunghaut, r ady	Rs.	214	per candy f.p.
,, Ginned Broach March	,,	210	,,
,, Akote ready	,,	200	,,
Good Omras. ,,	,,	198	,,
F. G. F. ,,	,,	194	,,
G.F. ,,	,,	190	,,
F.G.F. Dholleras April	,,	195	,,
G.F. ,, ,,	,,	191	,,

Freights are very dull and engagements have been made by ready steamers for Liverpool at £2-6-3 for Cotton, while forward shipment is quoted at £2-5 without finding takers. For Trieste and Venice £2-5 is quoted for March loading. By sail there is nothing new to report.

Piece Goods as usual on mail-day have been very quiet and transacto from first hands have been limited. Prices are nominally the same as on Saturday, but the tendency is still downwards and a material concession would have to be accepted to induce business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash. Rates pe Share.
		Rs.	p. a.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	102
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	691¼
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	600
Ch tered Mercantile Bank of L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	285
Hong. & Shanghai Bank	40,000	125	all	8 do.	339
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	190
National Bank of India	40,000	250	125	6 do.	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	485

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 3rd February as compared with the statement issued on the 27th January :—

Liabilities.	27th Jan. Rs.	3rd Feb. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	30,50,486	33,23,877
Do. do. do. at Branches.	12,57,550	15,00,172
Other Deposits	1,41,83,398	1,78,20,436
Post Bills	46,367	46,367
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,67,133	2,43,852
	3,10,04,934	3,49,40,704

Assets.		
Government Securities	36,53,856	35,96,986
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,65,173	17,44,133
Loans on Security of do. do.	16,86,471	11,66,548
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,731	26,232
Bills Discounted	1,23,35,327	1,13,97,508
Stamps	4,004	3,936
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,16,933	
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,55,000	3,61,933	3,61,933
Bullion	7,90,733	8,33,331
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,09,05,702	1 63,49,999
Cash and Currency Notes		
	3,10,04,934	3,49,40,704

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th January compared with that for 23rd January :—

Liabilities.	23rd January. Rs.	A.	P.	30th January. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,71,164	2	5	16,71,164	2	5
Treasury Balance	1,47,68,070	14	0	1,26,97,475	4	3
Other Deposits	2,14,08,473	12	10	1,94,38,240	0	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,82,821	15	1	5,01,240	0	3
Sundries	6,38,169	11	5	5,89,145	11	8
Rs.	6,28,67,500	7	9	6,19,47,965	2	11

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,07,80,151	8	0	1,06,67,302	2	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	70 97,196	11	4	66,06,316	4	4
Credits on ditto	52,76,876	8	9	59,12,768	4	7
Bills Discounted	1,47,26,581	9	0	1,50,44,515	11	10
Balances with other Banks	3,83,817	15	8	6,46,057	0	3
Bullion	10,082	0	9	10,082	0	9
Dead Stock	10,43,736	9	3	10,49,036	6	11
Stamps	11,877	11	5	11,791	14	5
Sundries	4,56,513	5	10	4,51,553	15	4
Cash at Head Office	1,50,06,109	8	8	82,05,773	0	5
Do. at Branches	1,34,50,512	15	8	1,33,43,186	6	0
Rs.	6,28,67,500	7	9	6,19,47,965	2	11

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 27th January, 1877 :—

Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	64,52,156	8	10
Other Deposits	91,76,5 3	12	1
Cash Credits	5,91,546	9	7
Post Bills	11,216	8	11
Reserve Fund	5,25,000	0	0
Rs.	2,17,56,423	7	5

Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	26 27,792	4	5
Govt. Securities	30,47,479	6	0
Loans	18,68,189	4	5
Account of Credits	8 53,231	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	41,20,955	10	6
Dead Stock	2,29,370	3	11
Bills of Exchange	13,76,185	8	2
Due by other Banks	6,34,120	6	0
Rs.	2,17,56,423	7	5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Barque Silas Curtis, 699 tons, Captain Houghton, will sail to-day for Gopalpore in ballast.

The Ship County of Pembke, 1,613 tons, Captain Fordyce, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general Cargo and the following passengers.—Mr. D. Wolf, Mr. C. Handy, and two hundred and ten deck passengers.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Geelong, arrived yesterday from Shanghai, &c., with the China Mails. During the voyage she experienced moderate winds and fine weather with smooth water. She passed off Goa the P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Siam for Galle.

The ship Aldenghove, 1271 tons, Captain J. Fullerton, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Liverpool (October 22nd), with a cargo of 1,726 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J. L. Sheills, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. Miller, Dr. Howell, Mr. Raitt, Mr. Pollard Sergeant and Mrs. Striten and four children, and forty-five deck passengers.

The A. H. Lloyd's Co.'s s.s. Ettore, 1,383 tons, Captain C. Lazerich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Trieste.—Mr. & Mrs. F. A de Roepstroff, & Mrs. W. Lambo. For Suez.—Mr. A. Marchi. For Constantinople.—Mr. & Mrs. Hajee Hussen & infant and two servants. For Aden.—Seven deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Khundalla, 1,35 tons, Captain G. W. Wicks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Gill and servant, Mr. McPherson, Mr. Maxwell and servant, Madam Serra Moura, A. lady, Judge de Abranches, Madam Abranches, Madam Assis, Capt. and Mrs. Fagan, Condr, Knee, Sergeants wife and servant, and sixteen deck passengers.

The s.s. Zebbino, 917 tons, Captain S. Dawdney, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Liverpool (December 30th), via Malta, Suez, and the Suez Canal with Mr. Wolf as a passenger, and the following cargo :—140 boxes tin plates, 300 cases brandy, 17 bales piece goods, 210 casks beer, 6,672 bars iron, 109 bales twist, 11,154 bundles iron, 11 packages glassware, 67 packages chinaware, 26 casks paints and paint, 7 bales paper, 8,022 bundles iron, 1 case saffron, 10 cases thread, 103 packages stand, 250 boxes green copperas, 189 packages steel, 10,930 firebricks, 257 cases soap, 20 cases slates, 37 packages earthenware, 8 cases plate glass, 995 kegs nails, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Mr. H. F. Soares.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	Zebbino (s)	Dewdney	Liverpool, Dec. 30.
	Aldergrove	Fullerton	Liverpool, Oct. 22.
5	Khundalla (s)	Wicks	Calcutta, Jan. 11.
	Euphrates (s)	Sheills	Bussorah, Jan. 17.
	Dunalistair	Langster	North, Shields.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
5	Frank Pendleton	Nichol	Calcutta.
	Ettore (s)	Lazerich	Trieste, &c.
	Nizam (s)	Barlow	Aden and Suez.
	Akola (s)	William	K Coast & Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Ship County of Peebles, Fordyce, for Calcutta. Barques Silas Curtes, Haughton, to Gopalpore. The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Commilla, to Coast and Calcutta. Ship Prince Regent, to Havre. Barque Dilawar, to Falmouth.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
1	Penguin (s)	Cowell ..... Hong-Kong, Jan. 18.
	City of Mecca (s)	John Mare ..... Liverpool.
	Viscount	Nicholson ..... Liverpool, Oct. 16.
	Ocean Racer	Simpson ..... Natal, Nov. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
1	Sultan (s)	.....	.....
	Reliance (s)	.....	.....
	Malda (s)	.....	.....
	Oliver (s)	.....	.....
	Naples (s)	.....	.....
	Janet Court	.....	.....
	Fatel Carim	.....	.....
	Statelie	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Ocean Racer.—Mrs. Simpson.
Per Viscount.—Mrs. Nicholson and child.
Per Penguin.—7 deck European, 37 Natives and Chinese.
Per City of Mecca.—Mr. Cliford, Mr. Allsope, and Mr Appelly.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Viscount—4th November 1876, City of Brussels and Glencorsein Lat. 26 49 N. Long. 24 30 W. Deveron from London for Calcutta in Lat 34-30 S., Long 88 56 E.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
31	Howsang (s)	..... Calcutta.
	Sydney Eggers	..... Calcutta.
Feb.		
1	Tartar (s)	..... Calcutta.
	Khimjee Oodjeejee	..... London.
	D. of Buccleuch (s)	..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.		
31	Peterborough	..... Pondicherry.
Feb.		
1	Niger (s)	..... Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s Asia—From Rangoon.—Lieut Prichard, Conductor M. Stephenson, Assistant Surgeon 1st Class Barrack Serjeant S. O'Hare, wife, C. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and Mr. Scott.

From Vizagapatam—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Elliot and two children, and Mr. N. Daly.

From Cocconada—Miss Eden, and Miss Dennison.

From Masulipatam—Dr. and Mrs. Cook.

DAILY IMPORTS.—February 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Dewa Gungadhur, 17 crates earthenware, Bharmul Bhima.
King Richard (s), 10 bags corks, Cowasjee Manuc jee.
Guy Mannering (s), 101 bags iron nails, Tyebally Essoofally ; 1 barrel sulphur roll, Tezpail Cama.

FROM LONDON.

Xantho (s), 1 case toys, E Heptoola ; 125 kegs red lead, Tezpail Cama.
County of Peebles, 12 crates earthenware. H F Soares & Co.
Nizam (s), 24 cases wine, C Bouneviaille. & Co.
India (s), 68 cases ginger wine, 48 cases gin, and 23 cases brandy Jeejeebjee and Edoljee Lakdawalla.
Precursor (s), 97 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arngo s—70 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 38 bales wool, Gourdhun Lillad hur ; 60 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soondeejee ; 38 bales cotton, Gordhun Lillad hur ; 50 bales cotton, Premjee Cairaj ; 37 bales cotton, Muncockbhoy Bhugoobhoy ; 268 bales coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.

Guy Mannering s—355 cwts coir yarn, Currumsee Khetsee ; 10 cwts. coir fibre and 57 cwts. gunny, and 481 cwts myrabollams, Canjee Rowjee ; 500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 75 bales cotton waste, Hepto is Shaik Adam and 10 cwts. B. horns and 57 cwts. D. horns, Allarukhai Sazun ; 32 cwts coffee, 237 cwts myrabollams and 68 cwts nuxvoics, Thackersee Khetsee ; 260 cwts turmeric, Veerchund Hemraj ; 109 bales rags, bhurundass Chutterbhoos ; 33 bales hemp, Vuchraz Mcoojee ; 172 bales hemp, Lalljee Narroojee.

India s—605 cwts myrabollams, W. & A. Graham and Co ; 110 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co ; 51 bales wool. Coovverjee Nuroee ; 275 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 30 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Surat s, —142 cwts dry ginger, Tezpall Godoo ; 8 bales hides Abdool Lutiff Sheerajee ; 8 bales hides, Dhurmsee Velljee ; 8 bales hides, Allarukhia Sazun ; 19 bales hides, Nuneebhoy Gangjee ; 4 bales hides and 4 bales skins, Abdoola Mareally ; 4 bales hides, 176 packages dry ginger 1,357 cwts coffee, 23 cases cigar, and 112 bales cassa, P. L. O. S. N. Co ; 14 bales hides, Esmail Peerdina ; 4 bales hides, Abdoola Hasum.

FOR HAVRE.

Countess Rathes, 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Cosmopolitan s, —88 bags coffee and 25 bags rapeseed, Vinay and Co ; 25 bales cotton, G. G. Bushby and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Shearne Hobart and Co ; 50 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ettore s, 50 packages coffee. B. I. S. N. Co ; 100 bales cotton Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—27 boxes silver coins, The C M Bank of I L and China ; 2 cases fishmaws and 10 cases sharkfins, Rajun Ajoo ; 40 bales twist, and 25 bales cotton, Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Khaluk ; 14 chests opium, Sarcaram Sewdutroy ; 2 chests opium, Hajareemull Goormookray ; 7½ chests opium, Hajareemul Nursingdass ; 34 chests opium, A Habibhoy ; 20 chests opium, R. J. Ebrahim ; 14 chests opium, E S Sassoon ; 2½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 136 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 196 bales cotton Goolamhoosein Janmahamed ; 121 bales cotton and 15 chests opium, Jair zbhoy Peerbhoy ; 39 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed ; 26 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 14 chests opium, Nopechund Nowroungjy ; 34 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co ; 56 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 129 packages red raisins, Ebram Huson ; 114 pieces Deresh, Jairambhoy Peerbhoy ; 2 bales cotton, J B I S N Co's ; 13 chests opium, Rampartap Calooram 60 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed ; 2 chests opium, Merwanjee Mamneckjee and Co ; 13½ chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s—58 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co. ; chests opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 17½ chests opium, Tarachund Setaram ; 43 chests opium David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—6TH FEBRUARY.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

On Judge's Summons referred from Chambers.

284-74—Jefferson and Payne—S. A. Rulli and another vs Waljee Ganjee and others—Chuttoorbhooj Waljee and another—Claimants—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and M. M. Munshi—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

388-75—P Kawasjee—Pestonjee Rustomjee vs Lalbhoy Vullubhoy and another—P and Smith and Macfarlane.—Part heard.

154-76—Prescott and Winter—Robert Joy vs Abdool Satar Haji Mahomed and others—Balkrishna and B, Pestonjee K. and Crawford and Beevy.

570-76—M Bicknell—Hajee Hasson Mahomed vs Usman Amodh Bukbal—Mr Skipsey.

573-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Velvahoo and another vs Jumjee Mooljee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

161-76—Jefferson and Payne—Luximdass Khimjee and another vs Haridass Parmanundass and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

188-76—Chalk—Meredith Jones vs Joseph C. Lawrence—Jefferson and Payne.

229-72—Sh poorjee and Thacurdass—Dwarka'sas Lulloobhoy and others vs Harribhoy Motiram—Tyabjee and Sayani.

241-73—Ardaseer and Hormusjee—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Hajee Camoo Yacoob and others—Lynch and Tobin.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Batley.)

For Investigation under sec 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

Mr Fletcher—Syed Yoosuff bin Syed Ace vs Ahmed Sulla man and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

Long Causes.

625-76—M M Munshi—Bai Subabai widow vs Rustomjee Jamsetjee and another—Crawford and Beevey—Part heard.

318 76—Mr. Macfarlane—Bunday Alli Merally vs Khuluckdina Khaifambhoy—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

527-76—Macfarlane—Feroze Mahomed vs Hubibbhoy Cassumbhoy and others—M H Khan.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Summary Suit.

243-77—Hearn and Cleveland—Cassibai vs Vullubdass Motichund and another.

Short Causes.

374-75—Lynch and Tobin—Sorabjee Framjee P vs Sorabjee Muncherjee Gandhee—Balkrishna and B.

567-76—Muljee Bomonjee—Bhugwandass Bhawanbhoy and another vs Sorabjee Pestonjee P.

692-76—Jefferson and Payne—Laljee Ludha vs Memon Mahomed Hajee Ally Shamrook.

708-76—Shamrao Pandoorung vs Balwantrao Bhasker Jand another.

7-77—Shivsoorjee and Thacurdass—Shamjee Ludha and others vs Kushna Bawa.

10-77—Crawford and Beevey—Monerdass Harruckchund vs Jugjeevan Hemjee and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

693 76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs David Davis.

691-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Ezekiel Jacob David.

3-77—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ananda Siva and others vs Roychund Shoosaljee and others.

4-77—Ardaseer and Hormusjee—Hazeemull Risuchund nd others vs Lachibai widow and others.

7-77—Mr Bicknell—Hakmajee Horsinjee and others vs Keshowdass others.

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

238-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sewbux Dhunsoodass vs Hanootmull Motichund—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Part heard.

Long Causes.

601-75—Mr Macfarlane—Dajiba Gopal vs Sha Sakalchund Nagurdass—Jefferson and Payne.—Part heard.

15-76—Jefferson and Pyne—Sha Sakalchund Nagurdass vs Dajiba Gopall—Mr Macfarlane.—Part heard.

677-76—N N Kothare—Lukmidass Puddumsey vs Sidram Appa Valeed &c. and another—Khunderao M.

699-76—Prescot and Winter—The C D'Escompte DeParis vs Madowjee Mooljee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

450-76—J C Game—Hormusjee Pestonjee M and another vs Dhunjee Mawjee—Jefferson and Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—February, 2nd.

Babel, Capt, Madras 3rd Light Infantry, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.

February 3.

Groor, Lieut-Col, Madras Supt of Army School, on furlough, from Madras.

February 5.

Gouldsbury, Lieut Bengal 19th P N Infantry, on leave, from Multan.
Fagan, Capt, Bombay Comst Dept, to join, from Darwar.

DEPARTURES.—February, 5.

Leslie, Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Wallis, Surg-Major, Bengal A M D, on sick leave, to Allahabad.
Rundall, Lieut, Bengal Meywar Bheel Corps, to rejoin, to Khairwarra.
Babel, Capt, Madras 3rd L I on the sick leave, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 24th January* 1877.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointments :—

10th Hussars—Lt the Hon J P Napier to be Interpreter, vice Montresor, appointed a probationer for the Bl S C, dated 1st Dec 1876.

33rd Regt—Sub-Lt Hugh Frederick Lyons-Montgomery to be Lt, subject to the approval of H Majy, dated 13th June 1875.

62nd Regt—Lt C J S Whittall to be Interpreter, dated 23rd Dec 1876.

5th Bengal Cavalry—Surgn Maj T G Skardon to the medical charge of the Regiment.

2th N I—Lt H S Massy, 2-9th Foot, a candidate for the S C to be Offg Wing Officer, on promotion, dated 9th Jan 1877.

21st N I—Capt E W Collis, attached (Offg Wing Commander,) to be Wing Officer, vice Lt Harris, deceased.

2nd N I—Lt C Hardy to be Wing Officer.

39th N I—Surgn Maj J A C Hutchin on, M D, to the temporary medical charge of the regiment during the absence of Surgn C J McKenna, on furlough, or until further orders.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—

Bt Art'y—Lt F F Jitmas to be Capt from the 1st Sept 1875.

Dep'y Surgn Genl H Kendal, M D, will on being relieved by Surgn Maj J Gibb on, proceed to Umballa and assume administrative medical charge of the Sirhind circle.

Surgn Maj J Shannan will officiate as Dep'y Surgn Genl, Sirhind circle, from the date of departure for England of Dep'y Surgn Genl F Crawford, M D, until relieved by Dep'y Surgn Genl H Kendal, M D.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Landour Station ord r, dated the 9th Jan 1877, directing Capt (Local Maj) J Kyle, 62nd Foot, to act as Station Staff Officer in addition to his other duties, until further orders, vice Local Maj G D Beauchamp, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, deceased.

Fatehgarh Station ord r, dated the 13th Jan 1877, appointing Capt A H Webb, of the 8th N I, to officiate as Station Staff Offic r, with effect from the 14th Aug to the 31st Oct 1876, vice Capt W F Dodsworth, proceeded.

Shillong Station order, dated the 9th January 1877 appointing Capt G W Sandys, of the 43rd N I, to act as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 10th idem, during the absence on inspection tour of Maj A D Butler, Brigade Maj.

1st Bl Cavy—Regl order, dated the 3rd Oct 1876, appointing Lt G B Benny, Offg 2nd Sqdn Subn on probation, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Lt Dawes, proceeded on furlough.

27th N I—Regtl order, dated the 14th Nov 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure of Capt G H Jackson, to Europe and medical certificate :—

Lt E A Swetenham, Qr Mr, to be Adjutant.

Capt C W Babington, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr-Mr.

Lt T O Fitzderald, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, in addition to his other duties.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 30th January* 1877.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following promotion :—

10th Hussars—Sub-Lt Ralph Bramfield Willington Fisher to be Lt, subject to the approval of Her Majesty, dated 27th June 1874.

Col B Sandy, S C, doing duty at Allahabad, is appointed to the command of Fort Kangra

With reference to G G O Nos 811 and 990, of the 1st Aug and 22nd Sept 1876, respectively, the C-in-C is pleased to direct the following transfers :—

Garris n Instruction St ff—Maj P C Story, 40th Foot, Chief Garrison Instructor, Sialkot, vice Hibbert from the 11th Aug 1876, vice Maj A S Cameron, 72-93rd Foot, proceeded to England to rejoin his battalion.

Capt H Gunter, 72nd Foot, Asst Garrison Instructor, Sialkot, with effect from the 26th Sept 1876, vice Capt G Firebrace, resigned.

On the recommendation of the Surgn Genl, Indian Medical Dept, Surgn Maj J C Morice is direct d, on being relieved of the charge of the camp of His Honor the Lt Gov r of the Punjab, to proceed to Meerut, and resume charge of the Dep'y Surgn Genl of that circle, for the offg charge of the Shappers and Miners, on the departure of Surgn Maj A Ewen on furlough.

At the recommendation of Surgn Genl, Indian Medical Dept, the following medical arrangements are made :—

Surgn Maj J Mac N Fleming, M D, on arrival at Simla, to take over charge of the head quarters establishments from Surgn W Roden.

The services of Surgn B Gupta, M S, are placed at the disposal of the Medical officer in charge of the head quarters staff, with retrospective effect from the 12th Dec 1876

With reference to Gov't Gen'l's leave of absence on private affairs, granted to Lt G H W Ewbank, R H Arty, in G O C C of the 24th April 1867, page 143, is cancelled.

The following orders are issued :—

Rawal Pindi Division order, dated the 30th Dec 1876, directing Lt Col J M Stewart, 21st N I, to officiate as Dep'y Judge Advocate, Rawal Pindi and Peshawar circle, from the 1st Jan 1877, vice Maj A Seagrim, proceeded on furlough.

72nd Foot—Regtl order, dated the 10th Jany 1877, directing Lt R H Murray to take over the duties of acting Adjt from Lt R L Milne, with effect from the 11th idem

4th Bl Cavy—Regtl order, dated the 15th Jany 1877, making the following appointments, vice Capt W R Hamilton, on famine duty in the Madras Presidency :—

Capt C C E Bowes, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Adjt.

Lt H C Lamb to officiate as Sqdn Officer.

16th Bl Cavy—Regtl order, dated the 21st Dec 1876, making the following appointments, vice Capt A P Broome, on famine duty in the Madras Presidency.

21st N I—Regtl order, dated the 12th Jan 1877, making the following appointments, vice Capt A P Broome, on famine duty in the Madras Presidency.

Capt F W Collis, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in command.

Capt J G T Carruthers, Wing Officer and Adjt, to officiate as Wing Commander.

Capt G H C Dyer, Wing Officer and Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt.

26th N I—Regtl order, dated the 13th Jany 1877, appointing Lt L Deming, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr-Mr, consequent on the return from full pay of Lt and Adjt T L Lewis.

30th N I—Regtl order dated the 15th Jan 1877, making the following appointments, consequent on the return from leave of Capt G W Fraser, Comdt :—

Maj F Gellie, Wing Comdr and Offg Comdt, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt H O Cumberlege, Wing Officer and Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Comdr.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

11th Hussars—Lt M A Close, to the Port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

1-6th Foot—Maj W J M Crawford, to Australia, from the 15th Jan to the 15th Oct next, on private affairs.

1 17th Foot—Lt W W Clarke, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

7 20th Foot—Maj and Bt Lt Col H Pantou, to return to England from the 13th June to the 15th Oct next on urgent private affairs, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C 7th Feb 1876, p 40.

55th Foot—Lt R C Hadow, (Offg Wing Officer 2nd Goorkha Regt on probation,) to Calcutta, from the 18th Jany to the 18th May, to study the native languages.

2-60th Foot—Capt J Charley, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

62nd Foot—Maj G Hay, to the Port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

6 rd Foot—Capt M Stourton, to England, from date of embarkation, to the end of Dec next, on urgent affairs.

68th Foot—Lt G F Marx, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Col F Stuffe (Wing Comdr 4th N I,) to the Neilgherries, Poona and hills north of Dehra, from the 15th Dec 1876 to the 8th July 1877, on medical certificate.

Capt A G Handyside, (Wing Officer and Adjt 6th N I,) to Darjeeling, from date of availing himself of it to 1st Sept next, on private affairs.

Bt Administrative Medl Staff—Depy Surgn Genl J N Tresidder (Umballa Circle,) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Bengal Medical Service—Surgn Maj E McKellar, M D, (in medical charge 1st Bl Cavy,) to Calcutta or Bombay, from the 1st to the 31st March, preparatory to retirement from the service.

Surgn Maj J Shannan will officiate as Dep'y Surgn Genl, Sirhind circle, from the date of departure for England of Dep'y Surgn Genl F Crawford, M D, until relieved by Dep'y Surgn Genl H Kendal, M D.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Landour Station ord r, dated the 9th Jan 1877, directing Capt (Local Maj) J Kyle, 62nd Foot, to act as Station Staff Officer in addition to his other duties, until further orders, vice Local Maj G D Beauchamp, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, deceased.

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1st Bl Cavy—Regtl order, dated the 3rd Oct 1876, app

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

FOUR BENGAL CIVILIANS SENT TO MADRAS.

ALLAHABAD, 5TH FEB.

Sir Richard Temple has asked the Bengal Government to depute four young Civilians to Madras: Messrs. Oldham, Sharp, Mackie, and Kisch are selected.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MEETINGS ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, 4TH FEB.

Numerous public meetings have been held throughout the Kingdom to discuss the Eastern Question preparatory to the reopening of Parliament on the 8th instant. The manner in which Lord Salisbury conducted the negociations with the Porte at the Conference is generally approved of. The Liberal Party censures the policy followed by Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Derby in the earlier stage of the Question. It is not, however, expected that any attempt will be made to overthrow the present Government, as such a course would be unpopular and moreover unlikely to be successful.

OBITUARY.—Mr. James Merry.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN CIRCULAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, 4TH FEB.

A Circular from the Russian Government has appeared, stating that Russia, being desirous of maintaining one common accord in Europe on the Turkish Question, asks, before taking any decision in the matter, what course the Powers represented at the Conference intend pursuing in view of the demands made upon the Ottoman Porte having been rejected.

AMERICAN LOAN.

WASHINGTON, 4TH FEB.

A message from President Grant to Congress recommends the issue of 150 million dollars in bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. in exchange for greenbacks.

LONDON, 3RD FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5⅞d.
Exchange on India	1s. 10d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£44
Chartered do do	£20
do. Mercantile do.	£30
Hongkong and Shanghai	£32-10
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	90½
4½ per cent. do.	99⅞
5½ per cent. do.	92⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account	95¾.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	106½.
Bar Silver	57½

About £50,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

LINE REPORTS.—5TH FEBRUARY.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

MR. LEMESURIER will leave Bombay on the 12th instant, not on the 19th or 26th as stated yesterday.

THE German Government is said to have instructed the Imperial Bank to resume its sales of silver on account of the German Treasury.

A MADRAS paper says:—"It is astonishing to see what fancy prices some people will pay for fowls. On Wednesday last, Messrs. Taylor and Co. sold at auction some Brahmapootra fowls belonging to Mr. R. W. Lodwick, who has proceeded to Europe, and the prices they realized were from Rs. 18 to Rs. 24 each."

AN Indo-Portuguese paper at Goa says that a special envoy from Portugal is expected shortly at Goa to negotiate with the Indian Government a new commercial treaty. It supposes that the dispute about the Portuguese rights to import goods at Surat by Portuguese subjects, free of customs duty, will receive due consideration.

THE P. & O. steamer Deccan, with the Bishop of Calcutta on board, arrived at Madras on Saturday last. Archdeacon Drury, with Captain Crowther, the Deputy Master Attendant, proceeded at once on board, and brought his Lordship on shore. The Governor's carriage was in waiting, and his Lordship got into it, and drove off from the Custom House to the Cathedral.

WE informed our readers, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, some time ago that Babu Upendranath Dass, now in England, had enlisted a volunteer in the 38th Middlesex (Artists) Rifle Volunteers. Since then he has been permitted to shift his quarters, and join the "University Volunteer corps," Cambridge. He is also taking lessons in fencing, boxing, single stick, and riding.

THE young Nizam of Hyderabad is reported, while at Delhi, to have paid a visit to Sahibzada Nizam-ud-din, son of the celebrated Kale Sahib, the spiritual guide of the last king of Delhi, for whom thousands of Mahomedans in India have great reverence. His Highness was accompanied on this occasion by Sir Salar Jung and several other dignitaries of Hyderabad, and offered a *nazar* of Rs. 1,700 to the Sahibzada, who in return conferred a *khilut* on the Nawab.

THE Anjuman i-Punjab, we learn from a Lahore paper, has resolved to establish a permanent exhibition at its Hall in the city of Lahore of specimens of the produce, the manufacture, industry, art and trade of the province. All articles will be labelled with a statement of their prices and the approximate amount procurable annually or altogether. Duplicate specimens will be sent to Europe to commercial and other museums, whilst the art specimens will be sent to the London Society for the encouragement of the Fine Arts, at which, it will be remembered, once before a Punjabi, Gurmukh Singh, competed for and carried off their Indian medal.

BENGAL is going ahead with a vengeance. We shall shortly expect to hear, says the *Indian Daily News*, of debates on garmenture of dual form, in which Miss Chuckerbutty will hold forth her candle on the rights of women. The *Mirror* informs us that "the example of Miss Chundra Mukhi Bose, the Bengalee Christian girl, who passed the last Entrance Examination so creditably, has produced a marked effect. We noticed last week that Miss Suvarnalata Bose is preparing to appear at the next test. We are glad to hear that Miss Sarala Das, daughter of Baboo Doorga Mohun Das of Bikrampore, the well-known pleader of the High Court, is also preparing to go up at the next Entrance Examination."

DACCA would seem to be a very remarkable place, whose chronological position, in relation to progress and general culture, might be safely docketted A. D. 1550. Its merchants must also be regarded as very remarkable men. A certificate of honour was recently conferred, we believe, on one gentleman, in consideration of his having "raised the price of jute in the home market." At the very least, he ought to have been made a K. C. S. I. But surely it was very considerate of the "home market" to consent in the most handsome and obliging manner possible, to the price of the jute being raised. How came it, asks the *Indian Daily News*, that no "certificate of honour" was sent to the home market?"

THE late Mr. Donald Stewart of Coorg, whose death was announced a few days ago, was from 1846 to 1857 a planter in Ceylon. He then established himself in Coorg, and at his death was the possessor of the largest amount of acreage under coffee that has ever yet been farmed by a single proprietor. The responsibilities of directing the management of 47 European Superintendents and about 11,000 coolie labourers necessitated unremitting energy on his part. Mr. Stewart was beloved by all who came in contact with him, and his loss will be greatly felt. It was indeed by his largeness of heart, observes the *Madras Mail*, that Mr. Stewart was most conspicuously distinguished from the general run of men by those who best knew him; his sympathies extended to all classes. *Homo sum*, was his all unconscious motto.

THE Stafford House "Committee for the Relief of suffering amongst the Turkish Soldiers" met at Stafford House on Tuesday (Jan. 9.) There was, says the *Whitehall Review*, a numerous attendance of members, and subscriptions to the amount of close upon £7,000 were announced. The committee at present consists of fifty-two noblemen and gentlemen, who equally represent the two great political parties. Two well-known Jews—Sir Moses Montifiore and Sir David Sassoon—are members of the committee, and the "National Conference" clique will no doubt be "surprised to hear" that some respectable Greek merchants residing in London are about to add their names to the list. The Duke of Portland, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Marquis of Ormonde, the Marquis of Stafford, the Marquis of Headford, the Marquis of Abergavenny, the Earls of Harrowby, Wharncliffe, Denbigh, and Lucan, Lords Forester, Blantyre, Stanley of Alderley, De L'Isle, Eslington, Abinger, Alfred Paget, Henry Lennox, and Lord Claude Hamilton, M. P., are among those who have joined the Duke of Sutherland's committee."

WE quote the following paragraph from the *Madras Mail*:—"We understand that the Government of India have assented to a proposal from this Government, which received the fullest support from Sir R. Temple when he was in Madras, that the line of railway from Madras to Arconum Junction should be doubled with the least possible delay. The earth-work will be undertaken as a famine relief work, for the employment of the distressed people in the Chingleput and North Arcot districts, and the masonry work will be done by the Railway. The second line will enormously facilitate the grain traffic on the Railway, and we trust the work will be pushed on with the utmost vigour. There can be no question about the remunerative character of this work. The Railway authorities have been asking for this second line, which is much wanted even for ordinary traffic, for the last ten years. The distance from Madras to Arconum is 42 miles, so the work will furnish useful occupation to a very large number of people, who can be easly fed and encamped on fine open healthy plains. We regard this work as a most desirable one in every way."

A FEW weeks ago a "famine letter," dated at Ahmednuggur 13th December, was published in *Native Opinion*, in which the statements were made to the effect that the grain shops in Ahmednuggur had been closed because the authorities would not allow the shopkeepers to sell *bajree* at less than seven seers the rupee, and that unwholesome grain was sold at the relief shop. Enquiry was officially made by Mr. Robertson, Revenue Commissioner, S. D., and a letter has been received from Major Danieli, District Superintendent of Police at Ahmednuggur, who writes that the statements made in the "famine letter" are untrue, and adds as follows:—

> During the latter part of October the grain supply in the city of Ahmednuggur appeared to run short, the fact being that the khotiwallas, or large wholesale dealers held back for high prices and refused to supply grain to the small dealers for retail purposes.
>
> The further statements in the famine letter under reference that the authorities instituted a nirakh and placed unwholesome grain in the market are also absolutely untrue. The authorities left it to the grain dealers to fix the price of grain, and not a pound of imported grain, whole some or unwholesome, was sold at the relief shop. The only grain so sold was that contributed by the wholesale dealers and was of first-rate quality.

THE following paragraph from the *Englishman* notifies several official changes: the principal of them we published in a special telegram a few days ago, but some others are mentioned by our contemporary:—

> The annual exodus at the end of the cold weather will this year be an unusually numerous one. In another paragraph we have indicated the forthcoming changes in the High Court and District Bench. The Viceroy's Council loses two of its best known faces. Sir Henry Norman, the Senior Member, and Sir A. Hobhouse. Sir Henry Norman leaves on the 18th March, and makes the circuit of the world, *via* Japan and San Francisco, on his homeward route. Sir A. Hobhouse vacates his seat a week or two later, but it is understood that Mr. Whitley Stokes will not take the oath till the Council reassembles at Simla. This will enable Mr. Stokes to complete the term of years as Legislative Secretary required to earn his pension, before he assumes the Legal Membership. Mr. Phillips, as we announced some time ago, gives up a rising practice at the Calcutta Bar for the comparative ease of Simla and the Legislative Secretaryship. Under the new *regime* much of the work which, under Sir Arthur Hobhouse, has been done in the Legislative Secretariat, will revert to the Advocate-General. This will enable the Department to dispense with the present Deputy Secretary, and Mr. Fitzpatrick will act in the Punjab Chief Court, on Mr. Campbell's departure in April, with a promise of the substantive appointment when it falls vacant. Mr. Hope, the Famine Secretary to the Government of India, will before long proceed to Bombay as Member of Council in that Presidency. Mr. Alfred Lyall, on his return from England in March, takes up the Secretaryship to the Government of India in the Home Department; and Mr. Arthur Howell becomes Additional or Famine Secretary. Sir Edwin Johnson is expected to take his seat in Council, in succession to Sir Henry Norman, about the 15th March.

Native Opinion says:—"Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh has been admitted into the sacred precincts of the Indian Civil Service. He is appointed a Joint Judge at Nassick, but is not to receive the full salary of that appointment. The salaries of the covenanted posts to which natives are to be appointed, as it were by grace, are to be reduced by twenty or twenty-five per cent. Whether these cheap civilians would be able to carry with them the influence of their posts—which they would undoubtedly have been able to do, had their pay been not reduced by one-fifth—is a question which we do not enter into here. It is however gratifying to note that the Government now seems to be near redeeming their promises which they made to the people of this country from time to time. The promise of admitting natives into the Civil Service without passing the necessary examinations was to be redeemed at the Imperial Assemblage. But it was not done so to the surprise of all. On the principle of better late than never we hail with joy the appointment of Mr. Gopalrao and hope that more natives from this as well as other presidencies have also been selected for higher posts. Mr. Gopalrao is an old servant of Government and we congratulate him on his elevation. But we think a better selection could easily have been made."

THE *World* says that the Council of the India Office has taken a wise step. Hitherto, when stores had to be sent out to India, tenders for freight were advertised in the journals and were taken up by a few shipbrokers, who, it is strongly believed, have for some time past combined to dictate the price to be paid. Whether or not such a combination has taken place the fact remains, that whilst a few years since the difference per ton at which the tenders were accepted was only ten or fifteen per cent. between the price paid by the India Office to the brokers and that paid to the shipowners for taking out the stores, it has now increased so alarmingly that a remedy was absolutely necessary. The Council have therefore determined to do away with these middle men, and their first advertisement to ship their own goods appeared this week. The shipowners are too numerous a body to combine to put up the price of freights; and their gain by this change will be that they will save the five per cent. hitherto paid to the brokers, and receive prompt payment direct from the India Office instead of from the brokers two months afterwards. What was that great reformer, Sir George Balfour, about, when temporarily working at the India Office under the Duke of Argyll, that he did not stop this abuse? The change will rejoice the heart of Professor Fawcett.

IN an article on the future of the Central Provinces the *Pioneer* proposes the degradation of Bombay to a Lieutenant-Governorship, and considers that if there be good reasons for giving Sind to the Punjab, there are none for giving the Central Provinces to Bombay. The remark that the Central Provinces would "certainly be thrown back for a time" will be read with a smile, as we all know that no such consequence is possible if the proposed alliance with energetic Bombay were carried out. The *Pioneer* writes:—

> If Bombay loses Sind, there would be an excellent opportunity for reducing the Governorship of Bombay to its proper level—that of a Lieutenant-Governorship, and this is a measure which would be attended with real economy and a score of collateral advantages; whereas by transferring the Central Provinces to Bombay no economy would be possible. It would be a step in the right direction if plans involving the *dismemberment* of the Central Provinces were recognised as no longer open to discussion. Amalgamation or incorporation is more possible, and may mean very little (*teste* Oudh), but the Central Provinces must certainly be thrown back for a time—a considerable time—if they are tacked on to Bombay. There is no real reason why they should be tacked on, and any change must certainly unsettle the minds both of the people of the Central Provinces and of the officers who administer their affairs. The Central Provinces, however, are made up of various nationalities speaking different languages, having different customs and separate systems of land tenure: to break them up requires other provinces to receive the *disjecta membra*, and this, we have already argued, is inconvenient. To transfer them *en bloc* to either of the neighbouring provinces would be to swell the province selected to altogether unreasonable dimensions. The right course to adopt seems to be,—to let them alone. They may claim attention from the Government of India in various ways . . . . . As we have said, the notion of making the transfer to compensate Bombay, as if the Governor of that province were a sovereign prince with territorial rights, is absolutely absurd. If in the interests of the empire it is decided that any portion of it now under Bombay would be more advantageously ruled in another way, the change stands self justified, and would not require to be purchased at the expense of another portion of the empire.

THE Government of Madras has expressed its agreement with the views of Sir R. Temple that State relief should be administered to those only who, without it, must be in danger of perishing. In the Proceedings of Government, 31st January 1877, the Governor in Council has resolved to prescribe the adoption of the following scale of money wages on State Relief Works, which is being introduced in the adjoining Bombay Districts, and, it is believed, will be observed in the Mysore territory:—

I.—Under supervision by the Public Works Department or where task-work not less than 25 per cent. below ordinary task is enforced—

	Anns.
For a man the value of 11b. of grain plus	1
For a woman do do do	¾
For a boy or girl do ½lb. do do	½

II.—Under non-professional supervision and where not less than 50 per cent. below ordinary task-work is enforced—

	Anns.
For a man the value of 11b. of grain plus	½
For a woman do do do	¼
For a boy or girl do ½lb. do	¼

Suitable task-work is to be insisted on, its amount being settled, wherever possible, in communication with the District Engineers. All officers entrusted with the administration of relief operations are to understand distinctly that they are forbidden to exceed the scale of wages now prescribed by the Governor in Council, but they are very carefully to observe the result of its introduction and to report weekly, until further notice, or immediately if emergently necessary, the result of this reduction of wages more especially as regards the physical condition of the people. The Government further intimates that to meet any sudden emergency and until supplies can be brought in from other sources, recourse may, in the three districts of Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah, be temporarily had to the small reserve depots of Government grain now being formed in the localities most difficult of access. But it is to be distinctly understood and to be publicly and widely notified that resort to these depots is absolutely forbidden except when food for the labourers or for the paupers in the feeding houses provided for the infirm and aged, is unpurchasable from private dealers, and that it is to cease immediately on other supplies becoming available. The Collectors will give the fullest publicity to the foregoing instructions, and will be held responsible for seeing that they are exactly observed by their subordinates.

THE FAMINE IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, 30TH JAN.

I ARRIVED here three days ago, but I found all the offices shut on the day of my arrival, and the next day being Saturday, I had to postpone enquiries until Monday. Having done so, I was extremely disappointed with the result, for I was unable to secure anything like statistical details of the present distress from anyone here. I visited the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, who at once expressed his willingness to assist me in every way possible, and gave me an order to inspect all the published documents about the distress which were forthcoming, &c. From these documents, as well as from conversation with the Secretary to the Commission, I have gleaned the following facts.

The distress in Mysore may be said to have begun during the financial year 1873—4, in which year there were partial failures of the crops in several of the districts. The distress, however, was not serious; coolies' or common labourers' wages per diem were 4 annas, while rice was freely offered in the bazaars at 12 seers per rupee, and *raggy*—the staple food almost everywhere in the province—was as low as 45 seers per rupee. The succeeding year was better, but in the year 1875-6, there were large failures throughout the Madras frontier districts, or the eastern portion of the province. Wherever rivers or wells did not afford a supply of water for the nourishment of the crops, the ryot looked in vain for the expected harvest, and the infallible consequence ensued in the quick development of a certain amount of distress. Those who care to trace this progress of events in more detail than I have given, can do so by referring to the Mysore administration reports for the past three years.

In the month of January 1876 the crops gene rally gave but a poor return, owing to the partial failure of the rains. In the Tumkur district, situated between Bangalore and Chittledroog, matters were worse than in the other parts—so much so, indeed, that in the Sirah taluka of that district the Commissioner sanctioned several small sums of money for the purpose of opening relief works. The general return of the crops throughout all the districts varied from 4-16 to 12-16—that is, from one to three-quarters of the average yield. The succeeding month brought an increase of the distress, resulting from the deficient harvest, and measures were sanctioned in the Mysore district to enable the people to meet the increasing difficulties of their position. The dry grains appear to have suffered most, and as they form the staple foods of the province, the distress felt was in proportion to their deficiency. Towards the end of the month the scarcity began to be felt all over the north-eastern portions of the province, and the price of *raggy*—the principal food of the people thereabouts—rose to 22 measures (seers?) per rupee against the former average price of 32 measures. On the other hand, in some of the bazaars, other foods such as *dal* and *avare* were cheaper than they had been during the previous year. I give for comparison the prices of some of the staples as sold in the Attikuppa bazaar during the months of February 1875 and 1876:—

	1875	1876
Raggy	36	17
Rice	12½	10½
Avare	10½	16
Dal	7½	9½
Wheat	9	8

From this it will be seen that the principal food grain—*raggy*—suffered the greatest depreciation.

On the 30th of June 1876, the Deputy Commissioner of Chittledroog reported that the ryots in several of the *hobles* of that district were undoubtedly suffering from the hardship of the season, and the "want of means of procuring food." The manner in which this gentleman acted at this time is deserving of mention, and had the Madras officials taken his example, the Government would have been spared a great deal of the expense which has been so recklessly incurred. Reports were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner to the effect that the people were living on roots and tamarind seeds, and he at once proceeded to inquire into the truth of the assertions for himself. Proceeding to the villages one after another, he summoned the people before him, and from personal enquiry and examination, ascertained that the reports which he had received were false, though based on a certain amount of fact. The people had reported that they were living on the "sibigaddie" root, and tamarind seeds, whereas the truth was they were simply mixing the roots and seeds with their *raggy*. I cannot stop to detail the progress of the distress from this date down, but I will give you one or two of the leading facts which appear in the documents lent to me for perusal by the Secretary to the Commission.

On the 31st of August a sum of Rs. 6,000 was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, for appropriation from a sum of one lakh of rupees granted by the Government of India, to be applied in providing works for the relief of the people of the Anpalya taluk of the Kolar district.

In November a very important step was taken, and one which is of considerable interest at present, in connection with the disputed question as to the remission or non-remission of the revenue due by distressed ryots. This subject having come before the Mysore Government, the step taken appears to commend itself for adoption in all similar cases—this was the increase of the number of *khists* or instalments in which the revenue was payable from four to seven, thus the ryot instead of having to pay four instalments of four annas in the rupee, was permitted to discharge his liability by monthly instalments extending from December 1876 to June 1877, in the following manner:—

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June.	
Annas	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	=Re. 1.

In addition to this the half pie fine or interest chargeable per diem under the rules on all payments in arrear was suspended.

About the same time—that is to say, in the beginning of November last—rice was selling in the Mysore district at the rate of 4 seers per rupee. The Commissioner, believing that the high rate thus obtained was partly at least due to the fact of the market being insufficiently stocked, made enquiries, and finding his surmise correct, at once held a meeting, at which several of the leading merchants of the district were present. After some discussion the merchants agreed to co operate with the Commissioner, and they subsequently telegraphed to Bangalore and elsewhere for supplies. The result of this movement was to reduce the price of rice 50 per cent, bringing it to six seers per rupee. The evidence of distress becoming more declared, public meetings were held and subscriptions raised. The funds thus obtained were devoted to the distribution of cooked food to the most deeply distressed of the poorer classes. People—principally women and children—were thus fed to the number of two thousand daily.

The condition of the Mysore district at this time appears to have been rapidly becoming critical. The loss of cattle from disease and the scarcity of fodder, which was beginning to be severely felt, was great; but in this respect, as in others, some of the talukas were better off than the others which had suffered during the preceding year. Already the people were beginning to wander about the country, and large numbers are said to have passed through or by Mysore, either in search of work or of localities more favourably situated as to their grain and fodder supplies. At this point, relief works were organized with the usual results.

The Commissioner of the Ashtagram division had his attention called to the subject of the food supply in his district, and to the question whether it would not be advisable for the Government to assist in furnishing the markets. He at once made a series of enquiries, which resulted in his reporting that where the number of working people was sufficient, there could be no difficulty in obtaining a satisfactory grain supply through the ordinary mercantile course—in fact, he was satisfied that all that was needed to keep the law of supply and demand in its normal action, was that the people should be provided with the means of creating the demand; while the people had money the merchants would provide the grain. The severity of the distress in some parts of the province at this time may be estimated by the fact that in the Harnhalli district the estimated out turn of the crops was but 3-16ths at the most, and it was calculated roundly that nearly ten per cent of the cattle had died from various causes—disease and insufficient fodder, &c. The number of cattle which thus died between the months of April and September last year was 9,901—that is, in the Karnhalli taluka.

On the 15th of November last, the Chief Commissioner, in reply to a communication which he had received from the Secretary to the Mysore Central Famine Relief Committee, suggested that the rates of wages to be paid to relief labourers should not be permitted to exceed two annas and six pies for an adult male and one anna and six pies for an adult female. These rates were higher than those which the Bombay Government fixed, and where, I think, altogether too high. In a distress of the present magnitude, even a pie a day to each labourer makes in the aggregate a goodly sum, and one which it would be but folly to throw away without exacting a return for it.

Messrs. Harvey and Sulapurity having communicated with the Mysore Commission, relative to the use of prickly-pear for feeding cattle in districts where the usual fodder supply was deficient, the Chief Commissioner approved of the idea, and directed fifty sets of implements to be procured and distributed to the districts where they would be found most serviceable.

Of the general condition of the province at the present time I can say but little, as the information sent in by the various district officials is only now being tabulated and put in form, so will not be ready for some time. I give you here a table drawn up by Major T. Clarke, the Secretary to the Mysore Commission, who kindly supplied me with it, as an approximate statement of the general condition of the country.

Districts.	Area.	For.	Affected For.	
	Sq. miles.	Prop.		Number.
Bangalore	2,914	828,354	1-8th say	180,000
Kolar	2,377	618,954	¼ ,,	259,000
Tumkur	3,6 6	632,439	¼ ,,	259,000
Mysore	4,128	843,187	1-6th ,,	180,000
Hassan	3 21	680,964	¼ ,,	360,000
Shimogah	3,797	498,976	¼ to ½ ,,	120,000
Kadur	2,294	332,3 4	,,	170,000
Chittledroog	4,471	531,360	(almost wholly) ,,	500,000
Total affected population, about				20,3 ,000

In October last the Commissioner of the Nundydroog division reported that the *raggy* crops within the limits of his jurisdiction were almost entirely failures. In this district, I am told, a great portion of the food supplies used by the people are imported either from or through the Madras Presidency; I have not got statistics of the quantities of grain imported in this manner during either the past or present years, but I hear that the supply is equal to the demand up to the present. The Commissioner has suggested that the railway embankment from Bangalore to the border of the Shimogah district, *via* Tiptur, *en route* to Mysore, should be commenced as a relief work. This would afford employment to an immense number of people, through one of the most distressed portions of the province, where the failure of the crops has been worst. The embankment has already been marked out; the work could be started at a week's notice. The extension of the railway to Mysore can only be a question of time, and I should think if water is obtainable along the proposed route in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of the large gangs of labourers it is proposed to employ on this work, it might now be very advantageously undertaken. The Commissioner (Nundydroog) then asked for a sum of Rs. 43,599 per mensem to meet the famine relief expenses in his district. Of this sum he proposed to devote Rs. 5,000 to Bangalore, Rs. 1,500 each to Kolar and five other districts, Rs. 3,000 each to five districts, and Rs. 2,000 each to eight others. The Chief Commissioner in reply stated that he considered these amounts excessive, but approved of the Commissioner's suggestion that the beds of dried up tanks, &c., should be employed for the sowing of *cholum* where, by digging small wells, water for irrigation could be obtained. This was in October last.

The officiating Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, made a report about the same time as the one just referred to, in which he stated that not more than a one-eighth yield had been obtained from the *raggy* crop. The people in the districts had become somewhat unruly and went to the native merchants and gentlemen and demanded loans of money, &c., in such a violent manner that the latter were becoming alarmed and moving for protection into the town. Under these circumstances he thought some additional protection ought to be granted. The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar about the same date reported an almost entire failure of the *raggy* crops in his district. The Chief Commissioner, in replying to these reports, said that where the grain supply fell short of the actual demand existing, it would be advisable, if private enterprize seemed likely to fail, to invite tenders for the supply of the needed quantities and to afford such additional protection as might be required. At the same time, he urged the strictest attention with regard to the preservation of free trade. Nothing should be done which would in any way tend to disturb the market, or make the traders uneasy as to the action of the Government.

The want of water is already beginning to make itself felt in the Sirah taluka of the Tumkur division, and the Deputy Commissioner anticipates that other talukas in his district will begin to suffer from the same cause in about two months (from beginning of January.)

The Madras Government have forwarded a communication to the Mysore Commission, complaining that the people from the eastern parts of Mysore are emigrating into the Madras districts—especially Bellary and Cuddapah, where they are thronging the works. The Chief Commissioner told me that from the report he has received, he believes that the cause of this is that in the Mysore districts everyone who can *must* do a fair day's work, while the story that there is better pay for less work to be had in Madras gives the Mysorians a sufficient inducement to quit their own districts for Madras. With a view to prevent this as much as possible, the Chief Commissioner has directed Rs. 30,000 to be placed to the credit of the Commissioner of Nundydroog, and has suggested that "wider and more systematic arrangements" may be required within the eastern frontier districts.

Here I will close for to-day. By next post I will send you some additional information on local subjects, and some notes on the relief system at present in force here in Bangalore, &c.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S MINUTES ON THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF CERTAIN PARTS OF THE DECCAN DISTRICTS, AND ON THE ESTIMATED RELIEF EXPENDITURE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Public Works Department.

Bombay Castle, 5th February 1877.

Letter from C. Bernard, Esq., on special duty with Sir Richard Temple, No. 3, dated 12th January 1877.

Forwards copies of Sir Richard Temple's Minutes, (1) on the condition and prospects of certain Deccan districts, and (2) the estimated relief expenditure in the Bombay Presidency.

RESOLUTION.—It is satisfactory to learn that in Sir Richard Temple's opinion, "the threatened famine is being kept well under hand," notwithstanding that, "the scarcity, in its severest form, has settled down" upon a large area of the Presidency. Sir Richard Temple thus bears testimony to the facts that the amount of distress has not been exaggerated, and that the measures in dealing with it have been, so far, successful.

2. Sir Richard Temple's estimate of the probable cost of relief in this Presidency agrees very closely with that made and submitted by this Government on the 30th of November last. The estimate by this Government amounts to £1,400,000, and that by Sir Richard Temple amounts to £1,500,000. Sir Richard Temple considers that, "if the expenditure shall be kept within the limit of £1,500,000, or even £1,750,000, the result may be regarded as satisfactory." Government, however, do not give up the hope that their own estimate of £1,400,000 will be found sufficient.

2 The following is a comparison between Sir Richard Temple,s estimate of 12th January 1877, and the estimate of this Government of the 30th November 1876, exclusive of remissions of land revenue:—

Sir Richard Temple's estimate,	£1,500,000;
Estimate by Bombay Government,	£1,400,000.

Sir Richard Temple includes, but this Government exclude, 6 lakhs spent prior to December 1st: this Government exclude such outlay because it is provided for from Ordinary Provincial and Local Funds grants.

The actual difference is, therefore, only 4 lakhs caused by Sir Richard Temple estimating charitable relief at 2 lakhs, and expenditure on account of establishment at 3 lakhs more than this Government do. On the other hand, this Government estimate expenditure on account of relief labour at 1 lakh more than Sir Richard Temple does; therefore, 2 3—1 = 4 = the difference.

Sir Richard Temple makes the numbers receiving relief increase and decrease more quickly than this Government do, but the financial results of both estimates are almost identical, both up to the end of March and subsequently.

4. On charitable relief, the expenditure already incurred from public funds has been quite insignificant. Relief of this description, which Sir Richard Temple saw being dispensed at Sholapur, was from private funds.

5. There is already a fairly effective organization for sub-circle inspection in the relief of mamlatdars and patels of villages, who have received stringent orders to see that no unrelieved distress is unreported in their villages. It may, however, be necessary, as the pressure becomes more severe, to strengthen this organization.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

LAYING DOWN FORAGE ON CERTAIN LINES OF ROAD.

Public Works Department.

Bombay Castle, 5th February 1877.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, Kanarese districts, No. 130, dated 20th January 1877.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 336 C. W.—1162, Local, dated 30th December 1876, states that the Collectors of Belgaum and Kaladgi have been advised of the orders of Government regarding the transport of grass to convenient hol ing places on the roads from Belgaum to Kaladgi. Observes that he does not anticipate much difficulty in the transport of grain between those two places, but that the scarcity of fodder on the northern roads of the Kaladgi Collectorate is already so great that some further measures will have to be adopted to secure the transport of grain from the railway at Sholapur to the interior of the district throughout the hot season. Points out that it is not possible that the supplies of grass which the Collector of Ratnagiri is to send up the Kumbarli Ghaut, will reach the northern districts of the Kladgi Collectorate. Under these circumstances, suggests that grass be imported by railway, *viâ* Sholapur, and stored at depots, which should be formed at the following places on the Sholapur and Hubli, and Sholapur and Bellary roads, *viz.*:—

Dholked, Hordi, Bijapur, Mulwad, Kerti, Indi	Sholapur and Hubli road.
Hippargi, Mudibihal	Sholapur and Bellary road.

Adds that he has no means of forming an estimate of the cost of purchasing and delivering grass at Sholapur, but expresses an opinion that provision should be made for not less than the quantity estimated in para. 6 of Resolution No. 336 C. W.—1162, Local, of 30th December 1876, viz., for 50 carts travelling daily for two months each way over 150 miles of road.

Letter from the Conservator of Forests, Northern Division, No. 287, dated 26th January 1877.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 93 E.—1076, dated 20th December 1876, reports that he has been unable to procure second hand presses in the market, and that, consequently, he has not commenced any actual pressing operations up to date. Adds that he has been promised large quantities of grass at the stations of Karjat, Narel, Kalyan, Dewa, Wassind, Asungaon, and Atgaon on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, but that the price now asked for the grass is Re. 3 per 1,000 lbs., whereas, when he last wrote, the same quantity was obtainable for Rs. 2 8. Points out that this will cause a material difference in the expenditure anticipated.

Submits a revised estimate of cost, as per margin, from which it will be seen that, notwithstanding the increased price of grass, the sanction contained in Government Resolution above quoted, will not be exceeded, but that only 15 lakhs, instead of nearly 26 lakhs, of grass will be provided. Solicits orders as to whether he is to complete purchases, and enter into cobtracts for supply at rates not exceeding Rs. 5 per 1,000 lbs of grass; and, if so, expresses a hope that he will be provided with four presses as soon as possible.

One Press at Wassind Station for the Wasind Atgaon and Asungaon grass.

		Rs.
3,00,000 lbs. of grass, at Rs. 5 per 1,000	Rs.	1,500
60 working days, at Rs. 1 per diem	,,	60
String, loading, &c.	,,	200
Supervision	,,	30
		1,790

Two Presses at Kalyan Station.

10,00,000 lbs. of grass, at Rs. 5 per 1,000	Rs.	5,000
100 working days, at Rs. 2 per diem	,,	200
String, loading, &c.	,,	500
Supervision	,,	50
		5,750

One Press at Karjat Station.

2,00,000 lbs. of grass, at Rs. 5 per 1,000.	Rs.	1,000
40 working days, at Rs. 1 per diem	,,	40
String, loading, &c.	,,	160
Supervision	,,	20
		1,220
Price of 4 Presses, at Rs. 400 each	Rs.	1,600
Cost of carriage and erection, at Rs. 50 each	,,	200
1 Overseer for 5 months, at Rs. 25 per mensem	,,	125
Contingencies	,,	125
		2,050
Total Rs.		10,810

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Shuttleworth's revised arrangements should be approved, and he should be directed to carry them out at once.

2. These arrangements provide for 15,00,000 lbs. of grass and will give nearly the amount suggested in the Revenue Commissioner's letter for the two roads in the Kaladgi district. As fast as Mr. Shuttleworth presses the grass, it should be sent to Sholapur by rail, and afterwards distributed at the stations named on the two roads indicated.

3. The presses required will be forwarded from Bombay at the earliest possible date.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

DISAPPOINTED HOPES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Agent of the Oriental Telegraph Agency does not appreciate the extent of my grievance. The message may have been delivered to his Company in London, but what I complain about is that it was *not delivered to my friends* living 12 or 14 miles from that place; and that is what I paid my money for and expected the Company to do. Will the Agent return me my money, I wonder?

DOWN SOUTH.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter from "Down South," which appeared in your issue of Saturday, about the non-delivery of a telegram sent through the "Oriental and American Telegram Company," and the answer of the Agent here, that the "telegram had been received at the London Office," I can bear testimony to, as Dr. Lynn would say, this being "the way it is done." About fifteen months ago I sent two messages through the Company. Neither of them was delivered, and when I called at the Agency here, I was shown a letter from the *London Office* giving copies of the telegrams as having been received there, but they never got any further, and I lost not only the cost of the messages but business besides.

Since the time refered to, the Agency has changed hands, but the "way to do it" seems to remain the same I believe my friends and others tried to recover compensation from the Company at home, but could not owing to a clause in the message form which says, "This Agency will not be responsible in any case for delay or mistakes in the transmission of, nor for the non-delivery, of any telegram, from whatever cause arising," followed by the printed request, "please forward the following message according to the above conditions."

Men of science have given us the electric telegraph and the Evil One has sent telegraphic agencies to neutralise the benefit.

DONE BROWN.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit us to say, with reference to your editorial note appended to our letter in your issue of to-day, that due enquiry is being made as to the non-receipt of the telegraphic message referred to. We have proved that it was duly sent from here and received at our office in London. Our conclusion therefore is that it went adrift between that office and its final destination (Merton). All the other messages that were forwarded at the same time with "Down South's," we have learnt, reached their destination. Until responsibility is fixed for the failure complained of, it is, to say the least, premature to charge this Agency

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. NIZAM, Captain A. E. Barlow, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Brindisi—Mr R H Adams.

For Venice—Mon. Emil Liebich, Mr Geo Mayer, and Col F J Davies.

For Suez.—Mr J A Cotton.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 1st instant :—

Read advertisement approved by the Land Committee, offering the Wellington Reclamation as a site for an hotel at a rent of a rupee per square yard per annum for 999 years. It is proposed by the Committee to have the advertisement inserted in the Indian, English, American, and Swiss newspapers.

RESOLUTION.—The advertisement may be published as proposed when it has been approved of by Government.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 15th December 1876, recommending that the Grain Market near Musjid overbridge be completed on the original design. The estimated cost of the new work is Rs. 2,16,666.

Read minutes of meeting of Banders Committee at which it was proposed by Mr. Arbuthnot that the Grain Market should be completed next year according to the original scheme, and it was proposed by Mr. Kittredge that additional temporary accommodation be now provided, and that any permanent addition to the Grain Market be in close proximity to the Dock. Mr. Arbuthnot's proposal was carried by his casting vote as chairman of the committee.

A resolution was proposed by Colonel Baker, "That the Grain Market be completed next year and the estimate amounting to Rs. 2,16,666 be included in the Budget for 1877-78."

It was proposed as an amendement by Mr. Mathew, "That half of the remainder of the scheme for the Grain Market be provided for in the Budget for 1877-78"

It was also proposed as an amendment by Mr. Kittredge, "That before sanctioning any further buildings the Trustees should decide on a settled policy either to supply the trade with godowns, or to let their land to private parties to build upon, as godowns built by the Trust must deter private parties from building."

Mr. Kittredge's amendment was first put to the meeting and was lost. Mr. Mathew's amendment was next put and was lost; and Colonel Baker's proposal was then put to the meeting and was also lost.

Read letters from the Agent G.I.P.R Company dated 30th January, from Messrs. Dharsey Gooculdas and Co, dated 27th January, and from Messrs. Hajee Peer Mahomed Ameen and Co., dated 27th January, consenting to continue working the Elphinstone Estate sidings under existing agreement until 28th February 1877.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read minutes of meeting of Banders Committee regarding an application by Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., for a reduction in the storage charge made upon certain of their goods which were landed and warehoused in Bonded Warehouse "as unclaim d." The Committee are of opinion that the rates should be revised.

Read memo. by Secretary showing that the Trustees have not power to grant any remission of the charge made, until an amended scale of rates has been approved of by the Trustees and by Government and duly advertised.

RESOLUTION.—The Traffic Manager should be requested to prepare a revised scale of rates. Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. should be informed that the Trustees have not power to sanction any reduction in the charge made against them.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator, dated 27th January, reporting that the ship Robert Kerr arrived with a cargo of coal on 22nd January, and that on the morning of the 25th the master reported the coal to be on fire. He states that with the aid of the water boat and the anchor hoy the fire was put out.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Government Resolution No. 110, dated 24th January, approving of the new Port Rules and ordering that they be notified.

Government Resolution No. 118, dated 25th January, sanctioning the Trustees' proposal to charge half Export and export fees on goods landed for trans-shipment or repacking.

Government Resolution No. 119, dated 25th January, approving of the lease of 33 1/9 square yards of land at Mody Bay to Mr. Cursetjee Khodabux Irance.

Government Resolution No. 135, dated 27th January, approving of the bye-law passed by the Trustees prohibiting the obstruction of roads and pathways on Port Trust Estate.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 30TH JANUARY.

18	Ships piloted into	harbour.
16	"	" out of "
5	"	transported.
1	"	attended to.

LORD LYTTON ON CURRENT EVENTS.

AN address of congratulation to His Excellency the Viceroy, as well as one to Her Majesty the Empress of India, was presented to Lord Lytton at Calcutta on Wednesday evening by a deputation of the British Indian Association. His Excellency in reply said :—

I thank you for your welcome to myself on my return to the capital. I renew with pleasure my residence amongst you, which has been unavoidably interrupted by duties that have called me elsewhere. I need not remind you that India is not a country, but a Continental Empire composed of many countries, some of them vast in extent, and all of them differing from each other, no less than those of Europe, in their social, economical and geographical conditions. It is impossible to administer the multifarious interests of so composite an empire without careful reference to the special peculiarities and requirements of its constituent parts. For knowledge of these the responsible head of their common Government must largely rely upon those who are in a position to contribute to the central direction of public affair the accumulated results of local experience. But I am persuaded that the person to whom is entrusted with the general government of this great Empire cannot too frequently or fully avail himself of every opportunity within his reach, for testing his impressions and opinions by personal contact with the populations committed to his charge, and personal acquaintance with the local officers on whose character and capacity he is dependent for the fulfilment or correction of his own ideas. Since I quitted Calcutta I have had the advantage of personally inspecting the whole of our north-western frontier, the administrative re-organization of which has long been under the consideration of the Government of India. You have alluded to the present condition of a portion of that frontier with an anxiety suggested by what may possibly be the acute phase of a chronic disturbance. But for this an effectual remedy is always at hand. I need not, however, remind you that the effect of every remedy depends on its appropriate application, and that patience is a part of every wise pharmacopœia. Our present relations with all the Trans-frontier States I have every reason to regard with satisfaction ; and in these I can confidently assure you that to the best of my belief there is no cause for apprehension, either to them or to ourselves. Your address also makes reference to the severe scarcity now afflicting the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. The difficulties of dealing with this great and grievous disaster can hardly be overrated, notwithstanding the helpful and complete co-operation of the local Governments. But for their present guidance, we are not without past experience. The policy which the Government of India is now endeavouring to pursue in mitigation of the social calamities and financial embarrassments that are, I fear, more or less inevitable under the present sudden and heavy visitation, needs no explanation from me. Every detail of it is fully before the public. The means of recovery in the value of silver relatively to gold is, I think, a sufficient justification of the resolution adopted by the Government of India to abstain from prematurely changing the standard, or tampering with the currency of the Empire, notwithstanding the numerous and urgent recommendations to do so with which, only a few months ago, it was besieged from almost every quarter. Nevertheless, I trust it will not be supposed that the present more favourable condition of our exchange has induced us to relax our attention to the extremely important financial and monetary questions prominently raised by the recent violent disturbance in the relative values of the precious metals. The Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, to which you also refer, was no mere pageant. It was a great historical event, the social and political effects of which will, I trust, be not only beneficent but far-reaching and permanent. Meanwhile, I wish to take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the benefits for which I am individually indebted to the opportunity then afforded me of personal consultation with the heads and agents of local administrations, on some of the most important and pressing financial, social, and political questions connected with the present condition of this Empire. Gentlemen, if I believe that the last eight months during which I have been absent from Calcutta have added to my personal knowledge of some other parts of India, that belief increases the pleasure with which I return to the capital city of the Empire ; and encourages the hope that when I again quit Calcutta, I may not only leave behind me some personal friends, but also carry with me lasting gains derived from intercourse with the representatives of those great social and commercial interests which the development of the Empire has concentrated in this Imperial city. It is not to you only that I address these words. As this is the first opportunity of uttering them, which has been afforded me since my return to Calcutta, you must allow me to address them also to my English fellow-subjects in Bengal, which contains so English enterprise lasting advantages whereof this city is a noble monumental record. Let me also take this opportunity of expressing not only my own sincere personal sympathy with the population of this Presidency, but also that of our Queen and Empress, in the terrible calamity which has recently depopulated a portion of your sea-coast. It was my duty to transmit to Her Majesty the earliest intelligence received by myself of that great disaster ; and in the letters which since then I have had the honour to receive from her, not once, nor twice, nor thrice, but many times, Her Majesty has expressed the deep concern which that intelligence had caused Her. Notwithstanding the momentary gloom now cast by storm and famine over the first year of my tenure of office, I have implicit faith in the growing prosperity and permanent grandeur of this great Empire, in whose history my own administration can be, for good or ill, no more than a brief episode. I do not underrate the difficulties with which we are now called upon to deal. But relying, as I have every right to rely, upon the experienced assistance of my able colleagues, on the loyal cooperation of the whole public service, on the devotedness of our united endeavours, the ultimate justice of public opinion, and the divine furtherance of all honest human effort, I feel able to accept without reserve, though not without gratitude, the assurance of your confidence in the Government of India.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION ON THE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta met a few days ago to discuss Municipal affairs, and amongst the subjects brought forward was the address of the Municipality to the Queen. A serious difference of opinion on one of the clauses in the address led to an animated discussion, the report of which, taken from a Calcutta paper, is given below :—

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN

The Chairman next laid on the table the address to the Queen, which had been drawn up on the occasion of the assumption by Her Majesty of the new title of Empress of India, and moved that it be adopted and forwarded to Her Majesty through the usual channel.

Dr. Chambers seconded the resolution.

The Rev. K. M. Banerjee suggested the transposition of sections 4 and 5.

Baboo Sourendranath Bannerjee proposed the following amendment :—"That the third paragraph be altogether omitted from the address."—"We feel assured, by the address which has been delivered by your Viceroy, that the assumption by your Majesty of the title of Empress is a renewed pledge, to the people of India, throughout this vast Empire ; that the promises made on the transfer of the Government from the Honble East India Company to the Crown will ever continue to be faithfully fulfilled, and that the rights and privileges so dearly cherished by your Indian subjects then guaranteed, shall for ever be preserved to your loyal and devoted subjects in India."

The speaker remarked that he thoroughly approved of the tone, the style, and the tenor of the address itself, and that he participated in the sentiments of loyalty which breathe through the address, but that he must object to the third paragraph. The speaker was well aware that every address must necessarily be couched in the language of glowing panegyric, but then in every case there must be a substratum of truth upon which the address must be based. Now the paragraph in question, so far from being a correct representation of facts, was the very reverse of truth. If the speaker at all understood the feelings of his countrymen—and their feelings on the subject must necessarily be in harmony with those of their representatives at the Municipal Board—he was prepared to say that they agreed in thinking that the Viceroy's speech of 1st January negatived and subverted the pledges solemnly conveyed to the people of this country on the 1st November 1858. Whether it was a correct impression or not, it was not for him to inquire at that meeting. But when that was the universal feeling of his countrymen, he did not see how it was possible for the Corporation, the majority of whom were natives, to adopt an address containing a statement which represented their feeling so inaccurately, and was at variance with facts. The speaker was anxious to prevent any misapprehension, that it should not go forth, that the Corporation had adopted an address containing a statement which did not accurately represent their feelings. He repeated that he thoroughly sympathised with the tone and style of the address itself and participated in the sentiments it embodied, but felt bound to take objection to the third paragraph.

Baboo Kalee Chand Bural seconded the amendment.

Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee said that he was not aware that the opinion expressed by the mover of the amendment was that of the majority of the native members of the Corporation.

Mr. Gribble thought that this was a subject, which should not have been discussed by the members of the Municipal Corporation, as it concerned the policy of the Government with which the Corporation had nothing to do.

Baboo Sourendranath Bannerjee repeated what he had said, that he was actuated by no disloyal feeling, but that he merely expressed the views of several native members of the Corporation, and the universal feeling outside among the native population.

The Chairman regretted that the discussion on this subject had assumed the present shape, and suggested that by the omission of the words "by the address which has been delivered by your Viceroy," the address would probably be unanimously adopted.

Dr. Chambers said he objected to the suggestion, and would rather have the address go in as it was, or not at all.

Dr. Smith said that the amendment which had been proposed was extremely disloyal, and a most objectionable one, and he entirely agreed that this subject should not have been brought before them at all. He looked upon the amendment as a piece of distinct and unqualified disloyalty.

Moulvie Abdool Luteff, Khan Bahadoor, protested against the omission of the words suggested by the Chairman, as that would be tantamount to an admission of the correctness of the statement of the commissioner opposite.

The Chairman thought the address should be an unanimous one, and if by the omission of a few simple words the vote should be a unanimous one, he would propose that the words be omitted.

The amendment was put, and, on a show of hands, negatived, seven voting for and thirteen against it. The majority of the native gentlemen present, including several of the leaders of native society, declined to vote.

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

(Volunteer Service Gazette.)

WE trust and believe that no reader of this journal can have glanced at our last number without feeling a thrill of pleasure at the evidence we were able to publish, that the Volunteer movement is lifting its head in India. There is no part of the empire in which it is so deeply needed, or in which it has been so much neglected. But while in England, Canada, Australia the knowledge and discipline which it spreads and cultivates are mainly of value as incentives to patriotism and public spirit, and tests of the vigour and healthiness of national life, in India they may well prove questions of life or death. The terrible and splendid drama of the great mutiny had scarcely been played out when the present movement first showed signs of life at home. It spread to India in due course, and for some time seemed likely to take as firm root there as in Great Britain. But the promising beginnings were not sustained. In the other Presidencies we fear the corps are in anything but a robust condition, while that of Bombay came absolutely to an end. The present crisis in the East, which seems to promise little upon which we shall be able to congratulate ourselves at home, has had the one admirable result, that it has set our countrymen in Bombay upon making a serious effort to resuscitate the movement in that city ; and, if we may judge by the letters of Mr. LeMesurier and the gentleman who writes over the signature "Byculla," it seems likely to fall into the hands of the right kind of men.

We are not aware of the causes which led to the melting away of the old corps, and it is somewhat rash for those who live under such dissimilar conditions to speculate on the subject. Still there are certain general principles which hold good in all latitudes, and we may be reasonably sure will bear like fruit if they are only carefully observed. We are glad, therefore, to note that Mr. LeMesurier and those who are working with him are careful to assert the necessity of sinking social distinctions in the ranks of the new corps which they are forming in Bombay. From the prominence which is given to this condition of success, we should infer that the neglect of it had had something to do with the previous failure. In any case, that prominence is a hopeful sign for the future. If common report is to be trusted, the caste feeling is by no means confined to the native races in our Indian Empire ; and paralysing as it is and always must be in all departments of life, it is, perhaps, none in which it is so pernicious as in a Volunteer Corps. When men stand shoulder-to-shoulder in the ranks, and undertake duties which may involve the risking life and limb together, there should be no question whether their incomes are 50*l.* or 500*l.* or 5,000*l.*, or whether they earn them by handicrafts or head work. But, while going all lengths with "Byculla" in his protest against caste prejudices, so far as the English in India are concerned, we are scarcely prepared to accept as the best corps in the service the admission of natives into the service. Nothing would please us better than to be able cordially, to accept such a proposal ; and we should be only too glad to believe that the time had come when it could be safely adopted. We are of those who believe that citizenship cannot be full and equal, as it should be, without involving the right, or as we prefer to put it, the duty, to bear arms in defence of the State. We do therefore sympathize thoroughly with Mr. LeMesurier when he looks round on the polyglot population of Western India, and tells us boldly that he desires to see the day "when the Parsee head-dress, the Mahratta slipper and the Purbee puggaree will only be worn in fancy dress, or be the distinguishing marks of non-effectives." We, too, desire no less earnestly to see that day, which must be the dream of every Englishman who can rise to the appreciation of the splendid mission of England in the East. If Mr. LeMesurier is right, then, indeed, the jealousy of Russian advances in Central Asia and all fear of internal troubles are mere delusions, the offspring of a morbid and unhealthy condition of the nervous system. But is he right? It is a question which we put with great diffidence, and shall be greatly rejoiced if it can be answered affirmatively. Meanwhile, all we would urge is that it shall not be answered in a hurry. For we do not believe that anything will be gained by hasty or over-confident action in this matter. We do not question that there is a small percentage of native-born person who are thoroughly reconciled to our rule, and ready to make sacrifices to retain it. Assuming the conditions of life to be such in Bombay that the example of persons joining an organization for the *raison d'etre* such of which is the maintenance of that rule, will be to increase the loyalty of their fellowcountrymen, it need scarcely be said that they should be received with open arms. But that can scarcely be all that Mr. LeMesurier means if we read him rightly, and, therefore, we would plead for caution, and the most careful consideration, before the ranks of the new corps in Bombay are thrown open to natives desiring military instruction.

But it goes much against the grain with us to criticise even thus far any side of an effort, which, taken as a whole, we can so cordially approve. Most of us have young relatives in India, and all who have can understand Mr. LeMesurier's remarks as to the general feeling of discontent amongst the young men in the great cities there, that there is nothing on earth to do worth doing after the day's work is over. We, then, as well as they, may be thankful to find that an effort is on foot to remedy this evil. The drill, discipline, and companionship of a good Volunteer corps form precisely what is needed, the healthiest tonic for body and mind which could be prescribed for such a case, and we sincerely trust we may soon hear that the prescription has been successfully exhibited, and that all able-bodied English civilians of fighting age in Bombay are enrolled in corps, as efficient and popular in all respects as any of our best English regiments.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PRICE—RS. 3 PER COPY.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND, ...£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 p. ct. per annum,
" 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up—£1,500,000.
Reserve Funds—£500,000

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES ;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION ; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS :—
6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

NOTICES.

LOTTERY.

BY PERMISSION OF GOVERNMENT,
IN AID OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH.

Rupees 25,000 in cash to be distributed in 1,016 prizes.
EACH TICKET ONE RUPEE.

TICKETS to be SOLD at Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. ; JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. ; SINGER SEWING MACHINE AGENCY ; Mr. R. X. FURTADO, Catholic Book-seller, Kalbadevi Road ; Dr. J. N. FONSECA at Dhobie Talao and Dr. P. J. L. DESOUZA at Khetwady.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

DR. KAVANAGH intends to devote the whole of his time to his STUDENTS in LAW, CLASSICS MATHEMATICS and ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Dr. KAVANAGH will be glad to see Students at all times and will arrange the Classes to meet their convenience.

Forbes Street, 23rd January 1877.

TO MERCHANTS.—An old London Firm of Bottlers of BASS'S ALE for exportation desires to meet with a RELIABLE HOUSE in BOMBAY to act as their AGENTS. It is indispensable that they must have an existing connexion among Messes. Clubs, &c who will pay a good current price for superior quality. The Bottling referred to has long been a favorite in many Eastern markets and is in every way qualified to take up the leading position in Bombay. Energetic handling is therefore required. Address "BOTTLERS," care of Mr. G. STREET, Advertising Offices, 30 Cornhill, London E. C.

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METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all descriptions.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion. Sold by Thomas Hooton. Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta ; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

BHOWNUGGUR MILLS & PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NINE PER CENT PREFERENTIAL QUARTER SHARES.

THE INTEREST on the above shares for the half-year ending 31st December 1876, is PAYABLE at the Office of the Company on and after SATURDAY, 10th instant, on PRODUCTION of the SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Any balance of Profit that may remain after payment of a NINE PER CENT DIVIDEND to the ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDERS will be dealt with at the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Early applications are invited for the remaining unallotted Preferential Quarter Shares.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries & Managers.

Bombay, 1st February 1877.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

RE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

THE SHAREHOLDERS and DEBTORS of the abovenamed Bank, who have NOT PAID their CALLS made by the Court of Chancery in 1867 and 1871, or their DEBTS, are informed that the Official Liquidator, through his Agent and Attorney, Mr. T. F. PUNNETT, of Bombay, is prepared to receive from them PROPOSALS for a COMPROMISE of the amount due ; and notice is hereby given, that unless proposals are received on or before the 31st day of March 1877, the Official Liquidator will proceed to offer the CLAIMS for Sale by Auction or private contract under the direction of the High Court of Judicature. Dated this Eighth day of Dec. 1876.

FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
5, Bank Buildings, London, E. C.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMES EDWARD WESTROPP, late a Major General on the Retired List of Her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps, died on the 4th day of September 1874 at No. 7, Rue Adelaide Nice, in the Republic of France, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of his Property and Credits in India were on the 13th day of January 1877 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Lieut.-Col. G. R. C. WESTROPP, of Her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps, for the use and benefit of CATHERINE STRETTON WESTROPP, the Administratrix of his Estate. All persons having any Claim against or indebted to the Estate of the said deceased are required to send in particulars of their Claims or Debts in writing within ONE MONTH from the date hereof to the said Lieut.-Col. G. R. C. Westropp at Kholapoor, in the Bombay Presidency, at the expiration of which period the said Lieut.-Col. G. R. C. Westropp will dispose of the ASSETS of the Estate in accordance with the authority given to him for that purpose by the residuary legatee and no Claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 19th day of January 1877.

FLETCHER & SMITH,
Attornies to the Administrator

WANTED.

WANTED, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill or Cumballa Hill for three or four months. Apply "C. E.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.—The TOLL-FARMS of this Collectorate will be put up to AUCTION at the Collector's Kacheri at Dhulia, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March 1877, at 11 o'clock. Details can be learnt on application.

W. H. PROPERT,
Collector of Khandesh.

Office of the Collector of Khandesh, Camp Edlabad, 25th January 1877.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.—At Dharamtar, on 1st March 1877, an IRON TUBULAR CONSTRUCTION, with Platform, which was meant for a Ferry Boat, but did not fulfil expectations.

G. W. ELLIOT,
President District L. F. C.

Colaba Local Funds President's Office, Camp Vave, 27th January 1877.

PIANOS.

FOR SALE, a SEMIGRAND PIANOFORTE, by J. BROADWOOD, splendid tone and in first rate order. Price Rs. 400.

Also a square Piano by the same maker, also in good order, and few o h.rs.

Address P. A. LOPES, Pianist Tuner, Dabool, on the Girgaum Road, near St. Xavier's Church, facing the old English Burial Ground.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Indian Government Dockyard on TUESDAY, the 6th February 1877, the IRON DREDGER as she stands on the day of sale : Length 90 feet, Breadth 24 feet 6 inches and Depth 10 feet 4 inches, with one Ladder 54 feet long, one Iron Tubular Boiler, one Oscillating Common Jet Condensing Engine, made by Messrs. G. & J. Rennie, Engineers, London, in 1856 ; was built in Bombay Dockyard in 1857.

The sale of the Iron Dredger will not be considered final until the offer is sanctioned by Government, and Deposit 10 per cent. to be paid at the time of sale and the remainder within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, otherwise the Deposit will be forfeited and the vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 29th January 1877.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery or Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A bright Bay well-bred Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-1 high, lady brought up by Europeans, a Steamer to Bombay from Australia believed to be sound, very quiet with excellent paces, fit for a Charger, Hunter, or to carry a lady, up to 14 stone, is being sold for no fault whatever, price Rs. 1,250.

A handsome pair of Chesnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well matched, good movers, with open Carriage by "Thorn," in good order, also set of English double harness, Turn-out, Rs. 2,500.

A Brown thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-3½ high, thoroughly broken Cavalry charger, stands Musketry fire well, and broken to single harness, Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Arab Colt, 4 years, about 14-2 high, moves well, would make a handsome charger for a light weight. Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Australian Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, a splendid trotter, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, Rs. 800.

A Chesnut stud-bred, 4 years, 14-3 high, a good saddle horse, Rs. 500.

A pair of Brown Walers, 6 and 7 years, 15 hands, fast and good movers with Mail Phaeton nearly new, and set of new English double harness to match, Turn-out, Rs. 2,200.

"Sportsman," an Iron Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, very powerful and gallops well, Rs. 700.

A well-bred Chestnut Persian saddle Horse, 15 hands, a good cross-country horse, has carried 14st. for the last two years, Rs. 500.

A powerful Chesnut Persian Gelding, 6 years, 14-3 high, a good Dogcart Horse, Rs. 450.

A large and handsome Waler Gelding, 6 years, 16-2½ high, perfectly broken to harness, Rs. 800.

A Chesnut Arab charger 14-1, Rs. 500.

A Brougham and Arab Horse, in good order, Rs. 500.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stable, Bombay, 1st January 187

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERALS WATER.

A PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN.

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DAILY NEWS, OCTOBER 1875.

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They are focused by means of a hand-screw, which at the same time points to a number indicating the power of the focus. Once properly adjusted, they do not require further touchings thus possessing a vast advantage over ordinary Glasses which require focusing every time they are needed for use.

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MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO. having made special arrangements with some of the first manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent, are now in a position to meet the wants of the public in this line.

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Best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles (Convex and Concave) in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames.
Do. Do. Do. Double Eye-glasses (Convex and Concave) in Do. Do.
Ladies' Folding Reading Glasses.
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An entirely NEW COLLECTION of CHRONOGRAPHS and RACING WATCHES for the COMING SEASON.

Out-station Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or reference in Bombay.